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200,000 Jews Starving In Rumania

NAZIS COMPLAIN ANTI-SEMITISM IS ONLY SUPERFICIAL

In view of the reports on confiscation of Jewish urban and rural property, restrictions on the liberal professions and credit institutions, and the closing of Jewish shops and factories, it is reported that 200,000 Jews throughout Rumania are on the brink of starvation.

Dr. M. Kotik, one of the Zionist leaders in Rumania, who reached Palestine recently and had been engaged while still in Rumania in collecting statistical material, has reported the following: In Great Rumania, prior to the loss of Bessarabia, Northern Bukovina, and Northern Transylvania, there were about 750,000 Jews out of a population of over twenty million, or about 4 per cent. In the provinces taken from Rumania, there were seven million people of whom 450,000 were Jews (300,000 in Northern Bukovina and Bessarabia and 200,000 in Transylvania).

In other words, the general population was reduced by a third and that of the Jewish community by two-thirds.

Rumania now has an area of 300,000 square kilometres (or 100,000 sq. km. less than before the carve-up) with 13,500,000 inhabitants of whom 300,000 or a little over 2 per cent. are Jews. Most of the Jews are in Old Rumania (230,000), the remainder in Southern Transylvania (45,000) and Southern Bukovina (25,000).

In Bucharest, according to the vocational distribution, there were 35 per cent. Jews in trade, 15 per cent. in credit and other institutions, 9 per cent. in the liberal professions, 8 per cent. were rentiers, 4 per cent. were in the metallurgical industries, 4 per cent. in clothing industries, and the remainder distributed elsewhere.

As over two thirds of Rumanian Jewry live in ten large cities and towns, it may be taken that the majority of them are in the chief professions, as follows: Trade, industry, credit, etc., liberal professions, and rentier (income from property).

The Nazis are meeting with growing opposition in Rumania, especially from the intellectuals. Often it takes the form of friendship with Jews. The Nazi Bukarester Tageblatt now complains that despite the introduction of the Nazi regime the anti-Semitism of the Rumanians remains only superficial. In many towns, it says, scenes of fraternisation of Jewish and Rumanian students can be witnessed, which often assume "a provocative character against Rumania's German liberators."

Twelve noted Jews have been arrested in Alba Julia after they had been denounced as having listened in to broadcasts from London and spreading the news among the Rumanian people. At the same time, in accordance with Nazi demands, 336 more members of the Iron Guard, arrested for their part in the recent pogroms, have been released. Altogether, about 1,750 members have already been let loose.

The anti-Semitic Porunca Vremii is demanding the creation of ghettos on the model of Nazi-Poland "in order to prevent the exploitation of 'Aryans,' and the spreading among non-Jews of the epidemics raging among the Jews." The paper also demands the confiscation of all Jewish houses in holiday resorts for the benefit of Rumanians.

Aliens In Britain Conscripted For War Work

All foreign civilians in Britain — something like a quarter of a million — friendly and enemy-country aliens who have not been interned have been called upon by Ernest Bevin, Minister of Home Security, to "do their bit in the war for the country whose hospitality they enjoy.

German, Italian, French, Belgian, Dutch, Czecho-Slovakian, Norwegian, Polish and Austrian nationals have been compelled to register for industrial service. Men between 16 and 65 years of age and women between 16 and 50 will have to work either in munition factories or on the land. Germans, Austrians and Italians number about 60,000.

Many were already engaged on essential work. The rest are being combed out and trained for war work.

As far as possible aliens will work in national groups, and they will receive the same wages and work under the same conditions as British subjects.

Experiments are also being made in agricultural areas with persons who have been released from internment in the Isle of Man.

3,300 Refugees To Arrive In U.S. And South America Soon

A more hopeful outlook for refugees in Europe was expressed by Dr. Morris Carlton Troper, chairman of the European executive council of the American Joint Distribution Committee, who has arrived in New York aboard the Atlantic Clipper. Dr. Troper, accompanied by his wife, Ethel, has been abroad in the interest of the refugee problem for the last two months.

About 3,300 refugees are scheduled to arrive in the United States or in South American countries soon, according to Dr. Troper, and "those who can emigrate will be here in one month." Dr. Troper added that 2,000 of the total number have already obtained United States and South American visas, and will probably start the westward trip within a month. The first of the refugees, numbering about 1,300, are scheduled to sail from Spain and Portugal.

Dr. Troper said that 1,500 of the persons to be evacuated are from Greater Germany, with about 500 others from areas of Europe not now under German control. Portugal has about 1,500 Jewish refugees, but at one time had as many as 6,000.

The work of the Joint Distribution Committee has been made more difficult, according to Dr. Troper, because many of the countries having refugees have become more or less isolated. Representatives of the organization are still stationed in Poland, Rumania, Hungary, Italy, Greater Germany, Holland, Unoccupied France, Spain and Portugal, however.

Many refugees have become "resigned to sticking it out," Dr. Troper continued, and a large number of them, for one reason or another, will probably not attempt to leave Europe.

Labor Leaders Back ORT Drive For $100,000

One hundred and fifty prominent labor leaders representing various international and local unions — A.F. of L. and C.I.O.—gathered at a luncheon given in honor of George Backer, publisher of the New York Post and president of the American ORT Federation, on his return from a flying-trip to England. Mr. Backer related his impressions of his seven-weeks' visit in England and spoke particularly about the situation and attitude of British labor.

The luncheon was arranged by the Labor Division of ORT, and was presided over by Adolph Held, chairman of the organization. Samuel Shore, vice-president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, who is chairman of the Administrative Committee, announced that the Labor Division

(Continued on Page Eight)

PARIS TO HAVE ANTI-SEMITIC EXPOSITION

JEWS IN PROFESSIONS LIMITED TO PERCENT OF POPULATION

An anti-Semitic exposition is being planned to open soon in Paris. Pending further legislation discriminating against Jews, foreshadowed in the law of June 2, the Paris press is renewing its anti-Semitic campaign. On this subject, at least, it has generally proved a correct prophet.

It seems likely that in the near future it will be enacted that in all liberal professions the number of Jews shall be equal to their percentage in the total population, which was 2.4 before the general exodus that followed the absorption of Austria by Germany. Lawyers have been restricted to 2 per cent, which is likely to serve as a precedent.

It is reported from Marseille that eleven Jewish musicians of the French Broadcast Symphony Orchestra have received notice to quit.

Weizmann Goes To London From U.S.

Dr. Chaim Weizmann, president of the World Zionist Organization, left the United States on July 22 "to continue with his political work in London," it was disclosed by Natanel Cohen, executive secretary of Palestine Pioneer Units, 1140 Broadway, New York.

In a message to the Jewish youth of America, written before he left this country, Dr. Weizmann said:

"The Jews in the free countries of the world must realize that the future of Palestine as the homeland of the Jewish people may be in the balance. In this play of forces the readiness of the Jewish youth of America to play its full part may be a decisive factor."

Declaring that "the outcome of the war will decide, perhaps for many generations, the destinies of peoples and nations — and with them the fate of the Jews and Jewish Palestine," Dr. Weizmann added:

"Since the outbreak of the war the Jewish Agency for Palestine has pressed for the establishment of a Jewish army."

Anti-Nazi Unit Formed By U. S. Germans

The Loyal Americans of German Descent, a "militant, pro-democracy, anti-Nazi" organization, has been formed by persons who consider it their duty "to meet the Nazis wherever they may have enjoyed even partial success among the 10,000,000 Americans of German extraction." The statement was sent out from the new organization's headquarters at 285 Madison Avenue, New York.

Robert F. Wagner jr., son of the senior United States Senator from New York and himself a member of the state Assembly from New York's 16th District, is president of the new organization and Dr. George N. Shuster, president of Hunter College, is chairman of the board. Mr. Wagner and Dr. Shuster are native Americans of German ancestry. Mr. Wagner was born in New York and Dr. Shuster in Lancaster, Wis.

In a statement of aims, the sponsors say that the Loyal Americans of German Descent "has been formed to speak and act for that vast majority of citizens and prospective citizens of German ancestry who want to demonstrate their loyalty by organized action. It is a militant group, non-partisan and non-sectarian."

The organization's program, "designed to pursue a vigorous pro-American, pro-democracy campaign," will proceed along the following lines:

"To make all Americans realize that the majority of their fellow countrymen of German descent are loyal; to widen the understanding of democracy and counteract totalitarian propaganda, especially that directed at Americans of German descent; to inform foreign-born Americans of

(Continued on Page Seven)

Great Synagogue In London Was 150 Years Old

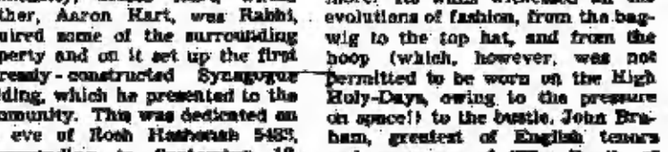
RECENTLY DESTROYED, BUILDING WAS CENTRE OF ANGLO-JEWISH LIFE

The news of the destruction of the Great Synagogue will be heard with grief by tens of thousands of Jews throughout the Empire and throughout the world: for it was one of the world's historic Synagogues, and for many generations played a great role in Jewish history, says Dr. Cecil Roth, eminent English historian, in the London Jewish Chronicle.

The building, in its final form, was just 150 years old, though its nucleus went back for nearly a century more.

According to the most recent investigations, it was in (or, at any rate, not later than) the year 1690 that the Ashkenazi Jews in London, who had formerly worshipped with their Sefardi coreligionists in their Synagogue in Creechurch Lane (established in 1657) set up their own communal organization. Tradition states that this was in what was then called Broad Court, Mitre Square, the later Duke's Place, on the same site as the present building. In the first instance a room in a dwelling-house was used for the purpose of public worship.

Later on, in 1702, there was a radical reconstruction: and 20 years later the leading member of the Community, Moses Hart, whose brother, Aaron Hart, was Rabbi, acquired some of the surrounding property and on it set up the first expressly-constructed Synagogue building, which he presented to the Community. This was dedicated on the eve of Rosh Hashonah 5483, corresponding to September 18, 1723. In order to distinguish it from the other Ashkenazi places of worship which began to make



their appearance in London, it came to be known, in the middle of the century, as the Great Synagogue.

Moses Hart's "shool" constituted the nucleus of the historic Great Synagogue. The congregation increased, however, with such rapidity that in 1766 it had to be radically enlarged, Handel's "Coronation Anthem" being performed on the occasion of the rededication. (Of this building Charles Wesley said: "The place itself is so solemn, that it might strike an awe upon those who have any thought of God.") But within the course of a single generation it was once again found necessary to enlarge it, the main part of the cost being borne by Mrs. Judith Levy, "the Queen of Richmond Green," Moses Hart's aged and eccentric daughter.

The reconstruction, which was carried out according to the designs of James Spiller, the fashionable architect, was dedicated on Friday, March 26, 1790. It was, for a time, one of the sights of London. It was frequently described on the Press and by writers on London. It was drawn by Rowlandson and Pugin. It was visited in 1801 by the Duke of Gloucester, and on a famous Friday evening in 1809, which long lived in the recollections of London Jewry, by the three "Royal Dukes," the King's sons.

For many years it was the centre of Anglo-Jewish life. As the official seat of the Chief Rabbinate, it was the "Cathedral Synagogue" of Anglo-Jewry. It was the place of worship, generation after generation, of men famous in letters, finance, philanthropy, public life, including the Adlers, the Rothschilds, the Goldsmids, and many more. Its walls witnessed all the evolutions of fashion, from the bag-wig to the top hat, and from the hoop (which, however, was not permitted to be worn on the High Holy-Days, owing to the pressure on space!) to the bustle. John Braham, greatest of English tenors and composer of "The Death of Nelson," sang in the choir.

All the great occasions in the history of [illegible] Trafalgar to the inauguration of new Chief Rabbis, were celebrated within its walls. New communities in the provinces and overseas looked to it for spiritual guidance, modelled their usages and regulations on those which it had adopted, even copied its characteristic architecture.

Even in far-away New York the B'nai Jeshurun Congregation, or-

(Continued on Page Eight)

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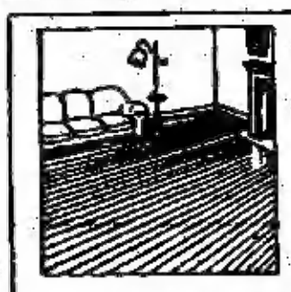

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Social Notes—Montreal

Mrs. M. Fremes, of Toronto, is visiting Mrs. J. Glassman, Wilder Avenue.

Mrs. H. J. Isserman and daughter, Annette Sandra, Christopher Colomb Street, have gone to Chicago to visit the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Maby.

M. Goldberg, Abe Goldberg and son, Lawrence, and Mr. and Mrs. I. Goldberg, all of Philadelphia, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. Josephson, Stuart Avenue.

Misses Molly and Jessie Lecker, Querbes Avenue, are spending a week in Ste. Agathe.

Miss Muriel Corber, Esplanade Avenue, is visiting her grandmother, Mrs. J. Brown in Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Perlman, Dunlop Avenue, have returned from a Saguenay Cruise and a vacation at Murray Bay, Quebec.

Miss Charlotte Glazer, of Windsor, Ontario, is visiting her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Sol. Feldman, Esplanade Avenue.

Mrs. H. Bacal and Miss Mildred Bacal, Bloomfield Avenue, are at Bradley Beach, N.J., visiting the former's son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. L. Schneider.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Goldenberg, Querbes Avenue, have returned from a motor trip through Eastern Ontario.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Grossman, Davaar Avenue, have left on a motor trip to Toronto and Muskoka.

Mrs. E. H. Sokoloff and son, Sander Gerald, Maplewood Avenue, are spending the summer at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. Marcus, at Prefontaine, Quebec.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Jay, of Columbus, Ohio, visited their mother, Mrs. H. Margulick, Querbes Avenue.

Mrs. Israel Ornstein, Durochar Avenue, has returned from a month's stay at Roberval, Quebec.

Mrs. J. Trehub and daughters, Estelle and Sandra, Querbes Avenue, are at St. Faustin to be away for two weeks.

Mrs. M. Browns and son, Irwin, Davaar Avenue, are spending the summer at Ste. agathe.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Trehub, Park Avenue, are spending their holidays at Shawbridge.

Mrs. Morris Singer, Miss Beatrice Gasol and Miss Lemer spent their holidays with Mrs. B. Gasol at Joliette, Quebec.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Reider, Willowdale Avenue, have left on a motor trip to the Maritime Provinces.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben. Devine, Maplewood Avenue, have left on a motor trip to Toronto and Muskoka.

Sol. Feldman, Esplanade Avenue, has returned home after spending his vacation at St. Faustin, Quebec.

S. Josephson and son, Joseph, Stuart Avenue, spent a few days in Ste. Agathe.

Mrs. J. Shane, Prudhomme Avenue, is spending a few weeks at Ayer's Cliff, Quebec.

Mrs. J. Leibowitz and daughter, Ellen Ruth, of Brooklyn, N.Y., are visiting Mrs. B. Gasol and Mrs. Harold H. Diamond at Joliette, Quebec.

Mrs. I. Cohen, Decarie Boulevard, has returned from Hawthorne, N.Y., where she visited her daughter, Miss Hazel Cohen, having also visited her son, Cecil Cohen, in New York.

Mrs. Irving I. Smith, Vendome Avenue, has returned from Algonquin Park, Ontario.

Mrs. M. Greenberg, Draper Avenue, has returned from Carlsbad Springs, Ontario.

Mrs. Norman Adilman, Mona and Lester, Notre Dame de Grace Avenue, are occupying a cottage at Kateville, North Hatley, Quebec.

Mrs. F. Bertin and family, Monkland Avenue, are occupying a cottage at Plage Laval, Quebec.

Mrs. Max Finestone, Notre Dame de Grace Avenue, has returned from Algonquin Park, Ontario.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Besner, Lacombe Avenue, have returned from a holiday spent at Lakewood Lodge, St. Donat, Quebec.

Mrs. B. Malek, Draper Avenue, has returned from Carlsbad Springs, Ontario.

Mrs. Nathaniel Levy, Cote St. Luc Road, has accompanied her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Pallet, on their return home to New Orleans, Louisiana.

Mrs. J. Benewick, Decarie Boulevard, is visiting relatives in New York.

Mrs. M. Wisenthal, Marcil Avenue, visited Mr. and Mrs. Leo Feldman at their summer home at Lac Long.

Mr. and Mrs. Elliott Loxoft, of Williamsburg, Ontario, were with the latter's mother, Mrs. J. J. Wilanski, Decarie Boulevard.

Mrs. Gladys Cohen, of Regina, is visiting Mrs. H. Waner, Oxford Avenue.

Mrs. Max Findberg, Prudhomme Avenue, has returned from Boston, Mass., where she visited her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Goodwin.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Lazare, Grovehill Place, are spending a holiday at North Hatley, Quebec.

Mrs. H. S. Beecher and family, Notre Dame de Grace Avenue, are spending a few weeks at Morin Heights, Quebec.

Mrs. A. Mendelsohn and family, Grovehill Place, are spending the summer at North Hatley, Quebec.

Miss Lillian Bloomfield, Queen Mary Road, is spending her holidays at Muskoka, Ontario.

Miss Felice Vineberg, Prudhomme Avenue, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Leon S. Ginsburg, Jr., at Trout Lake, N.Y.

Mrs. M. Mendelsohn and daughter, Paula, Grovehill Place, are spending a holiday at Ivry, Quebec.

Mrs. S. J. Usher and sons, Robert and David, Wilson Avenue, are in Sherbrooke, Quebec, visiting the former's father, M. Echenberg.

Mrs. D. Weisman and Miss Muriel Weissman, Vendome Avenue, are at Old Orchard Beach.

Lieutenant Leon Levinson, Mrs. Levinson and daughter, Lenore, Roslyn Avenue, are motoring to the Gaspe Coast.

Miss Frances Pearl, Tupper Street, has returned from the Island of Orleans and the Laurentian Mountains.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Hart, Olivier Avenue, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. M. Ryan, at their home in Ivry, Quebec.

Mrs. R. Bloomfield, Dorchester Street West, is visiting Mrs. J. Pascal, at her summer home at Lac Maseza, Quebec.

Mr. and Mrs. Felix Leopold, Westmount Boulevard, are at Old Orchard Beach.

Mrs. Lilly Slathoff, of Brooklyn, N.Y., has returned home after spending the summer with her sister, Mrs. Max Usher, at her cottage in Woodlands, Quebec.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Jamby, Fordea Avenue, have left for St. Andrews-by-the-Sea.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Stewart and Miss Betty Stewart, Roslyn Avenue, are spending a few weeks at St. Adolphe de Howard.

Mrs. A. Applebaum, Elm Avenue, is visiting relatives in New York.

Miss Suzann Colugg, Cote des Neiges, Road, is spending two weeks in Barberton, Ohio, visiting her uncle and aunt, Dr. and Mrs. Everett Irish, with whom she motored there after their visit with Mr. and Mrs. George W. Cohen. The latter were hosts at a farewell dinner for them at the Samovar Restaurant, with covers laid for eleven.

Miss Lilyan Haller, Pine Avenue West, who is spending a month visiting her mother, Mrs. S. Haller, Vaughan Road, Toronto, was among those present at a luncheon given by Sir Charles G. Roberts the poet and writer.

Miss Beatrice Raphael, of New York, was a guest of Mrs. J. Weiner, Renfrew Avenue.

Mrs. Oscar Nutik and son, Stephen, Clarke Avenue, are occupying a cottage in Fourteen Island Lakes for the summer.

Mrs. Samuel Marks, Lansdowne Avenue, has returned home after spending a few weeks at Lac Brule.

Mr. and Mrs. P. N. Jacobson, Grosvenor Avenue, left on a motor trip to the Maritime Provinces.

Mr. and Mrs M. Silver, Winchester Avenue, are spending two weeks in Windsor, Ontario.

Mrs. George Alexander and family, Cote St. Antoine Road, are spending the summer at Rosemere, Quebec.

Mrs. Laura Berlind, of New York, who visited her mother, Mrs. A. L. Ottilesen, Dorchester Street West, has left for Old Orchard Beach.

Miss Freda Salomon, Grosvenor Avenue, has gone to Toronto and Muskoka, Ontario.

Misses Hattie and Beccie Kellert, Cote des Neiges Road, are at St. Andrews-by-the-Sea.

Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Sperber, Grosvenor Avenue, visited their daughter, Anne, at Muskoka, Ontario.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Kirsch, Douglas Avenue, have returned from Muskoka, Ontario.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Meyerovitch, Upper Grosvenor Avenue, have left on a motor trip to the Gaspe Coast.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Levin, Lansdowne Avenue, are spending a few days at Murray Bay, Quebec.

Fegie Steinberg, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. Steinberg, De l'Epee Avenue, who is spending the summer at St. Faustin, was entertained at a party on her ninth birthday. Forty guests were there.

Honoring Mrs. Mac Monk, formerly Miss Jean Goldberg, were: Mrs. Louis Goldberg, mother of the bride, at a tea; Mrs. Hyman Monk, mother-in-law of the bride, dinner; Mesdames Mac Blumstein, Mac Finlifter, Louis Rubscher, tea at Queen's Hotel; Mrs. Maurice Goldberg and Miss Rose Goldberg, shower at Queen's Hotel; Mrs. J. Baker and Miss Molly Borofsky, tea; Mrs. Nathan H. Caplan and Miss Fay Horovitz, luncheon; Miss Evelyn Segal, luncheon at Queen's Hotel; Mrs. J. Amber, tea; Mrs. Harry Fogle, tea at Windsor Hotel; Miss Bertha Mendelson and Miss Lillian Steinberg, tea at Eaton's; Miss Lil Drobner, tea; Mrs. Abe Monk and Mrs. Hyman Berson, dinner; Miss Natalie Stein, dinner at Queen's Hotel and evening entertainment; Miss Alice Friedman, tea; Miss Dorah Joseph, tea.

The London, England, rabbinical tribunal has ordered the "Ma'ariv" prayer on the Sabbath to be combined with the "Mincha," both to be recited one-half hour before sunset.

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Social Notes—Montreal

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Fuerman, Westmount Avenue, were at Murray Bay, Quebec.

Miss Yetta Spier, Bloomfield Avenue, is spending a few weeks at St. Adolphe de Howard.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Lewis, Wilder Avenue, have left for a three weeks' holiday in the Laurentians.

Mrs. B. Karpman, Wilder Avenue, is back from the United States, where she visited relatives in Atlantic City and Philadelphia for a month.

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Bernstein, Girouard Avenue, have returned after spending two weeks at Lac Brule, Quebec.

Miss Minnie Solomon, St. Urbain Street, left on several last holidays in Prefontaine, Quebec.

Miss Sylvia Bulman, St. Urbain Street, is spending her holidays at Joliette, Quebec.

Mrs. Joseph Hirsch and daughter, Lala Patricia, Park Avenue, are spending their holidays at Prefontaine, Quebec.

Mrs. Samuel Dalfen and children, Doris and Robert, Bloomfield Avenue, have returned from a few weeks' stay with Mr. and Mrs. M. Charness, of Detroit.

Entertaining in honor of Mrs. J. Barken, nee Miss Ruth Finegold, a bride of June 29th, were: Mrs. Samuel Kalechman, Durocher Avenue, at a tea presentation; Mrs. H. Ross, Sherbrooke Street West, dinner; Mr. and Mrs. B. Blitt, Melrose Avenue, dinner presentation; Mrs. Samuel Kalechman and Miss Fanny Barken, crystal and china shower at the Hungarian Tokay Restaurant; Mrs. Louis Richstone, Victoria Avenue, tea presentation; Mrs. Lyon Cohen, Park Avenue, evening presentation; Mrs. Samuel Rosenberg, Van Horne Avenue, evening presentation; Mrs. Saul Richstone, Outremont Avenue, evening presentation; Miss Eva Barken, Hutchison Street, evening presentation; Mesdames B. Rusk, M. Kirsch and S. Rusk, evening presentation at the Queen's Hotel; Mr. and Mrs. L. Cohen, Waverley Street, dinner presentation; Mr. and Mrs. J. Barken, Hutchison Street, dinner presentation.

At Lakewood Lodge, St. Donat, Quebec, were: Misses Alice Axelrod, Rose Berenovitch, Mabel Bender, Bella Edelson, of Ottawa, Sonia Freedman, Miriam Glassman, Evelyn Gleicksman, Louise Isakson, Helga Kahane, Ruth Miller, Hilda Nudelman, Miriam Schneiderman, Rachel Shachter, Jean Seidman, Gladys Snyder, of Brooklyn, N.Y., Syra Tarshis, Lily and Sarah Weintraub, Sondra Druckman, Betty Nobleman, Anabel Miller, Zelda Rabinovitch, Beatrice Benewick, Laurie Weiner, Rose Finiffter, Diane Nerkim, Sylvia Cardon, Ruth Clark, Lester Herscovitch, Mr. and Mrs. A. Kahane, Henry Kahane, Simon Levine, Harry Lewin, Mr. and Mrs. S. Marmerstein, Mr. and Mrs. S. Ray, Leo Ritz, Mrs. L. Zelfan, Mrs. Gertrude Baer, Mr. and Mrs. M. Besner, Mr. and Mrs. J. Freedman, Mr. and Mrs. S. Feigenbaum, Mr. and Mrs. D. Kauffman, Arthur Ritz, Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Spector, Paul Scherzer, Ben. Louis, Irwin Cohen, David Goodman, Rabbi and Mrs. Hyman G. Perlmutter, Samuel Herscovitch, Al. Gordon, Joseph Waxman, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Davins, and Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Bretman.

• MONTREAL MEETINGS •

• **Council of Jewish Women:** At the annual visitors' day at Council Camp, Lac Fournelle, forty-three campers gave selections by the rhythm band, direction of Miss Brenda Rubin, music counsellor. Field day and swimming events were supervised by Misses Marcia Cohen and Tamara Umanski. The guests were received by the camp director, Mrs. M. Bernfeld, and the head counsellor, Miss Bertha Katz. Refreshments. Mrs. H. Medine, of the Camp Committee, and Mrs. B. Rubin for the camp, welcomed as guests the girls who were evacuees. Third group of forty-three girls goes to camp August 1st.

• **At Carlsbad Springs, Ontario,** a garden party was held in aid of the Red Cross, at which $65.45 was realized. Convenors were Mesdames H. Abramowitz, B Mallek and M. Greenberg.

• **Mount Sinai Sanitarium:** Mrs. Harold H. Diamond entertained at a benefit tea Mesdames M. Bernstein, J. Weiser, I. Greenberg, C. Harris, G. Goldstein, W. Morris, H. Bass, B. Schwartzman, S. Kirsh, S. Lauer, M. Singer, H. Friedman, J. Golden, S. Shulman, B. Gasol, H. Tulin, Samuel Yellin, Sol. Yellin, J. Goldman, A. Spelgleman, P. Barmash, I. Bernstein, B. Landman, H. Schwartzman, A. Mendels, L. Hymer, A. Friedman, J. Lefkowitz, Misses Sadie Lefkowitz and Beatrice Gasol.

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The Jew As Soldier In Biblical Times

Between peoples that are still at a primitive stage of social and political organization, war is hardly more than a series of ambushes carried out by small groups of men everyone of whom, at the moment of the encounter, chooses from among the ranks of the enemy not so much his adversary as his victim. Because the arms on both sides are the same, the only way of gaining an advantage for oneself is to take the other man by surprise, before he has had time to see clear and to prepare himself for defence. Physical strength and personal valour are the most important factors in these primitive struggles which in fact resolve themselves into a series of individual combats along the line.

But as the nation progresses, a time comes when intelligence rebels against the dictates of brute force; then methods are devised for the better co-ordination of all individual efforts, and for creating such conditions as will from the outset place the enemy in a state of relative inferiority. The conduct of war now becomes a two-fold science; tactics, which are concerned with the details of the battle, and strategy, which deals with the plan of campaign as a whole. Of these different stages in the evolution of the art of war, the military history of the Hebrew people offers interesting illustrations.

When the Hebrews entered Palestine after the exodus from Egypt, their methods of war were those of the Beduin, in all their primitive simplicity and barbarity, supplemented by a thorough knowledge of all forms of stratagem and surprise. Joshua captured the strong fortress of Jericho thanks to the treacherous help of Rahab; the fortified city of Ai was conquered by a stratagem, a feigned retreat enticing its defenders out into the open where they were attacked from behind by an ambushing party previously hidden at the opposite side of the town; Bethel was taken by a surprise attack which caught its citizens unprepared; and Gideon, at the head of three hundred determined men, defeats a large host of Midianite nomads by rushing upon them at night and spreading panic in their camp through blowing trumpets and waving torches in order to make them believe that they are surrounded by a large army. A somewhat similar stratagem, coupled with an exploit of rare courage, enables Jonathan at a later date to defeat the Philistines near Michmash; and David, in the plain of Rephaim near Jerusalem, successfully surprises another Philistine army by creeping up to the enemy lines during a western gale, and relying on the rustling of the leaves of the mulberry trees to hide the noise of his approach.

But, as a rule simple devices of this kind succeed only against undisciplined nomads in camp or on the march; they are of little use against the well-trained and well-officered standing armies of such military powers as the Philistines or the Egyptians, or even against the war-chariots of the Canaanites in the open plains. Against opponents like these, the Hebrews with their inferior armament could only hope to succeed by superior strategy. In this respect, real genius was displayed by some of the Hebrew leaders.

The conquest of the different regions of western Palestine by the Hebrews was not carried out by one huge army, but by the various tribes independently. Local difficulties and tribal interests accentuated their lack of cohesion, and produced a state of weakness which gave the Canaanites an opportunity for establishing a veritable reign of terror in the country; as the Song of Deborah tells us, the insecurity was such that the highroads were deserted and the people travelled only by the less known mountain-tracks. A line of Canaanite fortresses — Harosheth, Megiddo, Taanach, Ibleam, and Beth-Shann — stretching across the plain of Esdraelon from Mount Carmel down to the Jordan, made any concerted action by the Hebrews of the north and the south impossible. The feeling of helplessness and the consequent desire for unity were evidently felt more keenly by the tribes living immediately north and south of the plain. That is why, when the prophetess Deborah, who belonged to the tribe of Issachar established on the north-eastern side of the plain, issued the call for a united effort to oust the Canaanites from the country, only the tribes of central Israel rallied on the battlefield.

Forsaking their mountain fastnesses, they now for the first time accepted battle in the open plain, where the Canaanites with their horses and chariots seemed to have every advantage. But Deborah and Barak had chosen the latter part of the rainy season, the few weeks which precede the so-called "latter rains" when any serious downpour almost instantaneously transforms the heavy loam of the plain, especially near the banks of the River Kishon, into deep and almost impassable mire. The headquarters of the Canaanite forces were at Harosheth, near the north-western entrance to the plain. The Hebrews took their stand on the slopes of Mount Tabor; so that Sisera, the leader of the Canaanite force, if he wanted to prevent Deborah and Barak receiving assistance from the southern tribes, had no other choice than to encamp in the middle of the plain, on marshy ground ill-suited for cavalry and chariots.

The river here ploughs its muddy way through the plain, which rises gently towards Mount Tabor and the position occupied by the Hebrews. Day after day passed without the latter accepting battle. Posted on the summit of Mount Tabor, Deborah kept observing the horizon beyond Carmel in expectation of the clouds which are the harbingers of an approaching storm. At last, one morning, she saw the fateful clouds — which Mount Carmel was hiding from the view of the Canaanites — appear far in the west or south-west, and drift nearer and nearer. Turning round towards Barak with the words "This is the day," she gave the signal for attack. By this time, no doubt the whole of the little army posted on the slopes of the mountain had understood her plan and its tremendous possibilities.

Fired with the confidence of certain victory, the Hebrew mountaineers swept down upon the

(Continued on Page Four)

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The Jew As Soldier In Biblical Times

(Continued from Page Three)

enemy at the very moment when the storm broke over the plain; and the simultaneous attack by the Hebrews and by the elements of Heaven must have filled the Canaanites with a superstitious fear. Amidst the drenching thunderstorm, the rout was rapid and complete. Caught in the heavy mud, the chariots refused to move. Sisera, in order to save himself, had to abandon his chariot. His panic-stricken force broke and scattered in all directions. The main body endeavoured to retreat towards Megiddo, but chariots, horses, and horsemen, as well as many of the heavily armed infantry, were swept away by the swollen floods of the Kishon; those who escaped tried to reach Harosheth, but in the narrow valley through which both the river and the highroad emerge from the plain of Esdraelon almost under the walls of the Canaanite headquarters, the victory-elated Barak overtook them and made a terrible massacre among them. The result of the battle of the Kishon was that the Hebrews were left masters of central Canaan with its strong cities, whilst the few Canaanite strongholds which remained unconquered in the south ceased to be an obstacle to Hebrew expansion. The territorial unity of the central Hebrew tribes west of Jordan had become, at least for some time, an accomplished fact.

Consider how this battle was prepared and carried out, with what political wisdom and military skill the place for the contest was selected, how cleverly the Canaanites were drawn to the chosen field, how patiently Deborah and Barak sat down and waited for the most favourable moment without allowing their men to get demoralised by inaction, how they took the fullest advantage of the nature of the soil and of the very climate of the country, how completely the victory was followed up, consider, further, how every detail of their plan was inspired by careful consideration for the political necessities of the moment, and it will be seen that here we have generalship of the very highest order, strategy of a kind that has seldom been surpassed.

Now look at Gideon who, before he launches his night attack on the Midianites at En-Harod, sends, confident in the victory which is to be his, detachments down to the Jordan fords in order to intercept the enemy in his flight and to complete his thorough defeat. Surely, if the tactics of the early Hebrews were still much the same as those of the Beduin of the desert, they did not lack true strategical genius when the occasion for it arose.

What about the character of the Hebrew soldier? One may say, without exaggerating, that he was possessed of all the military virtues which are the pride of young and strong nations: love of liberty, sense of honour, courage and bravery, a passionate love of his country and people, devotion to his chiefs, a spirit of sacrifice when the cause was a worthy one. All this applies equally to the common soldiers and to their leaders.

During the battle against the Philistines at Michmash, Saul, with the object of preventing his men from abandoning the pursuit of the enemy in order to plunder his camp, pronounced a curse on whoever would partake of any food before the evening. Every single man in the army obeyed the king's command; only Jonathan, ignorant of his father's order, ate some honey which he found on the field. An enquiry reveals his guilt. "I did certainly taste a little honey with the end of the rod that was in my hand; here I am; I will die." And with an iron determination to enforce discipline and the respect of duty, the stoic grandeur of which the world admires at a later age in the great men of Rome, Saul unhesitatingly sentences his heroic son to death. Jonathan is only saved thanks to the intercession of the army, who offer the life of one of their own as ransom.

Look, on the other side, at that famous example of a chief's noble concern for the life of his men. Once, David being thirsty, water was brought to him which some of his faithful followers had fetched at the risk of their lives; but he refuses to drink it. "Be it far from me, O Lord, that I should do this; shall I drink the blood of the men that went in jeopardy of their lives?" Thus speaking, he pours the water out as a libation to the Almighty.

When their own hour came, these men knew how to die. King Ahab of Israel, whom a random arrow has fatally wounded during the battle of Ramoth-Gilead against the Aramaeans, for fear that his army might lose courage remains standing upright in his chariot until with the approaching night the shadows of death come down upon him. And in the manner of the true soldier, whose respect for heroism in other men is extended equally to friend and foe, the First Book of Samuel tells us, admiringly, the story of the Amalekite king Agag who, made prisoner by Saul and spared by him, but later sentenced to death by the prophet Samuel, walks smilingly towards his fate, saying: "Surely the bitterness of death is past."

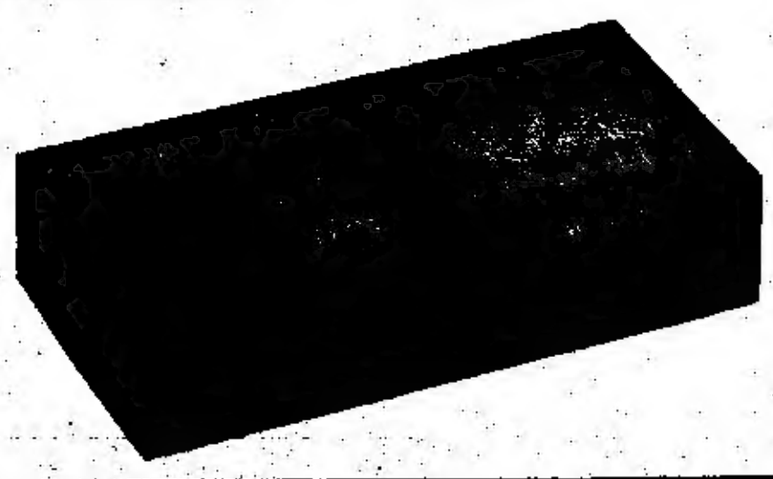
No doubt, the age of which we are speaking was a barbarous age, and the lot of the conquered enemy was often torture and death. But let us at least lay stress upon the fact that, on the evidence of their enemies themselves, our forefathers enjoyed the reputation of being more humane in the treatment of their captives than their contemporaries in neighboring lands. The king of Aram, Benhadad, defeated in battle by Ahab of Israel, has sought shelter within the walls of the town of Aphek. Ahab has followed him and is on the point of capturing the city, when Benhadad is advised to deliver himself up to the king of Israel. "Behold now," say to him his followers, "we have heard that the kings of Israel are merciful kings." Their confidence is not misplaced: Ahab accepts Benhadad's submission and treats him with royal honours.

Humanity was gradually coming into its rights; this was the age of Elijah, the time when the conscience of the best sons of the Hebrew people began to rebel against the general barbarity of the age. About a century after the time of Ahab the "merciful king," the prophet Amos proclaims that the Lord will punish those who disregard the dictates of humanity, be it even whilst engaged in war with Israel's own enemies:

"Thus saith the Lord:
For three transgressions of Moab,
Yea, for four, I will not reverse it:
Because he burned the bones of the king of Edom into lime."

So far as historical records go, these words of the prophet Amos represent the first attempt of human conscience to proclaim the rights of the individual during conflicts between nation and nation. What a revolution it must have meant at that early age!

This article is from the Palestine Review.



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MARRIAGES

Monk-Goldberg

Miss Jean Goldberg, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Goldberg, and Mac Monk, son of Mr. and Mrs. Hyman Monk, were married on July 6th, at Chevra Kadisha Synagogue, Rabbi J. Berger officiating. The bride was gowned in white Chantilly lace. Miss Rose Goldberg, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, gowned in white jersey, and the matron of honor, who was the bride's sister-in-law, Mrs. Maurice Goldberg, wore a gown of white chiffon and lace. Mrs. Goldberg, mother of the bride, wore a wine colored Chantilly lace, and Mrs. Monk, mother of the groom, was in royal blue lace. Oscar Cohene acted as best man for the groom. The page boy was Kenneth Goldberg, nephew of the bride. Dinner followed at the synagogue for about two hundred guests. Mr. and Mrs. Monk are living at [illegible] street.

Barken-Finegold

The marriage of Ruth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Finegold, to Joseph, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Barken, was solemnized on June 29th, at Chevra Kadisha Synagogue, Rabbi J. Berger, officiating. The canopy was surrounded with baskets of roses and peonies and the pews were marked off with white satin ribbon bows. The choir sang "Because" during the benediction. The bride wore embroidered white taffeta in Queen Anne style, with a long train, her headdress in the same effect, and she carried a nosegay bouquet of white roses and bouvardia. She was given in marriage by her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Kalechman, the latter wearing a gown of multi-coloured taffeta, and a corsage of Talisman roses. Miss Fanny Barken, sister of the groom, was maid of honor, wearing a gown of dusty rose chiffon, with powder blue accessories, and carried an arm bouquet of Lady Finch roses. The bridesmaids were Misses Eva Barken, Anita Aronson, and Roxanna Zeli, and Mrs. Bernard Lefkowitz, all wearing powder blue gowns, with dusty rose accessories, and carrying bouquets of Lady Finch roses. The junior bridesmaids were Misses Josephine Kalechman and Rita Blitt, also dressed in powder blue, with dusty rose accessories, and carrying nosegays of summer flowers. The groomsmen were Moe Herman, Victor Perisky, Lewis Barken, Bernard Lefkowitz, Sherman Lochshin, of Canton, Ohio, and Howard Cohen. Al. Richstone, cousin of the bride, was best man. Miss Barbara Kalechman was flower girl wearing a gown of baby pink and carrying a blue basket of rose petals. Arthur Cohen was the ring-bearer. Mrs. Louis Finegold, mother of the bride, wore Royal blue chiffon, with matching accessories, and a corsage of red roses. Mrs. J. Barken, mother of the groom, wore powder blue jersey, with matching accessories, and a corsage of red roses. A reception for about three hundred guests followed. Mr. and Mrs. Barken are living at 51 Bagg Avenue.

ENGAGEMENTS

Mrs. Charles Albert, of Brookline, Mass., formerly of Montreal, announces the engagement of her daughter, Betty Marcia, to Leo Milton Beckwith, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Beckwith, of Brookline, Mass. Miss Albert graduated from Vesper George School of Art in May. Mr. Beckwith graduated from Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1935.

DEATHS

Joseph Vassal, 4855 Queen Mary Road, died suddenly on July 15th. He is survived by his widow, Leah Weiner; a sister, Mrs. J. Herman, of Montreal; two brothers, Mos, of Montreal; and Charles, of New York.

Card Of Thanks

Mrs. Louis Stober and family wish to thank their many relatives and friends for their kindness shown in their recent bereavement.

BIRTHS

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Mos Samuels (nee Ida Greenberg), at the Jewish General Hospital July 23rd, a daughter, a sister to Norman.

Born, at the Jewish General Hospital on July 25th, to Mr. and Mrs. Irving Albert, a daughter.

Born, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. Max Rubin (nee Bea Schreiber), on July 24, a daughter.

Born, on Saturday, July 26th, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Caplan (nee Sadie Portnoff) of Jean Talon West), at Jewish General Hospital, a daughter.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Silverman (nee Sylvia Goldman), on July 27th, at the Jewish General Maternity Hospital, a son.

Born, at the Woman's General Hospital on July 28, to Mr. and Mrs. Jack Fink (nee Anne Berlin), a son.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Jack Lagter (nee Anne Guttman), on July 26, at the St. Joseph's Hospital in Three Rivers, Quebec, a son, a brother to Ruth.

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APPLE FLUFF

six apples
two tablespoons butter
four tablespoons flour
two teaspoons sugar
one teaspoon baking powder
one-fourth pint milk
one egg
flavoring

Peel and slice apples, stew until soft. When cool, put in casserole dish and pour over them the batter, made from above ingredients. Bake thirty minutes, sprinkle with fruit sugar, and serve with whipped cream or plain sweet cream.

Mrs. S. Smith,
221 Clarke Avenue, Westmount.

FRUIT PRESERVE

two cups of red currants
two cups of raspberries
two cups of gooseberries
one cup of red cherries
ten cups of sugar
juice of one-half lemon

Wash fruit thoroughly. Pit cherries. Warm sugar, add fruit, then cook all for 15 minutes. Add the juice of lemon and cook five minutes longer. Bottle when cool.

Mrs. A. L. Soles,
485 St. Clements Avenue, Toronto.

The Swastika Is Of Jewish Origin

By Dr. Z. Cahn, of Boston, Mass.

Adolf Hitler and his Nazi cohorts will have to get another symbol to replace the swastika. Brief dispatches from Palestine, where a Belgian archeological expedition is now engaged in excavation work, some time ago told of the discovery near the ancient city of Chamah (where the Philistines of old worshipped the sun) of a ruined Jewish temple on whose floors were found an array of engraved swastikas. The ark of the temple, too, was adorned with the hakenkreuz. These were no different than the emblem the Nazis have now made famous—or infamous.

The world has long been aware that the hakenkreuz, which is the German synonym for swastika, was an important representation among many ancient peoples. It was known, for instance, that among the Hindus it symbolized fruitfulness and fertility. But what is now commonly known is that the swastika was really a almost-pure Jewish attribute of their race and religion. It was the first creation by Jews of a symbolic conception, and much older than the Mogen David (Shield of David) now used for the last few thousand years.

The swastika came to the Jews via the ancient Semitic tribes, of which they were an organic part, and represents the letter Aleph, corresponding in our language to the "A," as written in the Sinai script. Later, it went through a series of form-changes, until it was finally accepted as the Aleph of the Assyrian script. But it still retained its original features, which were those of the swastika.

The swastika was born in the Mesopotamian Valley, the present site of Iraq, then known as Aram Naarim and later as Babylon. The recent work of archeologists in this region proved conclusively that all the Semitic tribes used the swastika as their symbol. It was found on dishes and earthenware dug up in Babylon, on houses and various structures in Palestine.

In Galilee many Jewish temples and synagogues were found with swastikas on them. It is believed that these synagogues were built during the initial centuries of the Christian era.

Engraved swastikas have also been discovered on old Jewish tombstones in the catacombs of Rome.

Later, the Shield of David came more into use among Jews, though the swastika was not entirely abandoned and was to be seen on homes and synagogues.

On the walls of the synagogue in the Bavarian town of Lohr, for instance, there are Mogen Davids, and directly below the hakenkreuz. This synagogue was built during the 18th century. As late as that the swastika was still regarded by Jews as their religious and racial symbol.

Both the swastika and the Shield of David of the Jews spread among the tribes and nations of the world; particularly in India, China, Tibet, Persia and Japan (where the girls now like to wear their sashed kimonos with the Mogen David design on the back). In India there are to be seen many palaces and important buildings bearing both the swastika and the Shield of David. The palace of the Maharajah of Baroda is an outstanding example. In China the swastika became the emblem of the Red Cross. In certain regions there it is regarded as a religious representation. A Chinese legend tells of a Mongolian queen who 1,000 years ago ordered that the swastika be venerated as the Sun-God.

Among many tribes in Africa the swastika is cherished as a talisman. In Canada there is a town not far from Kirkland Lake named Swastika, because that is how the Indians called it. You can find it on the map of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

It is now certain that the swastika made its first appearance in Europe not later than the third century. During the Crusades it was, however, supplanted by the Cross, just as among the Jews it was replaced by the Shield of David.

The first Mogen David was found on the tombstone of an Italian Jew in the cemetery of Taranto (in ancient times, Tarentum) in Southern Italy. The tombstone is believed to date from the third century. The Shield of David as a symbol is mentioned for the first time by the Karaite scholar, Yehudi Hadassi, who lived in the 12th century.

In the year 1354 King Karl IV of Bohemia decreed that the Jews make for themselves a red flag, with a Mogen David and a Mogen Solomon on it. The latter, the Shield of Solomon, also a Jewish symbol, was a star with five points, but less popular among Jews.

There is a belief among Jewish scholars that the Shield of David is not a purely Jewish invention. They are of the opinion that it was taken from sources other than their own, and that the swastika is the only genuinely Jewish symbol, representing Aleph, which means the "first," the "strongest." Perhaps it also signified the vital power on earth, divine supremacy or godliness.

Whatever it means there is no doubt of its Jewish origin. A warped fate, however, destined it for a totally different role. Jews may now well say: "Irony we have felt thy sting."

This article is from the Boston Jewish Advocate.

Formation of the El Dorado theatrical company in Warsaw by starving Jewish actors in Warsaw has been permitted by the Nazis.

Jewish schools for boys over 12 years of age has been closed by German authorities who ordered the pupils to work in munitions factories.

Palestinian young men and women in the United States have organized the Federation of Palestinian Students in America, with headquarters in Chicago.

A special exhibition of paintings and drawings done by Jewish refugees who had been interned in Canada was recently held in London, England.

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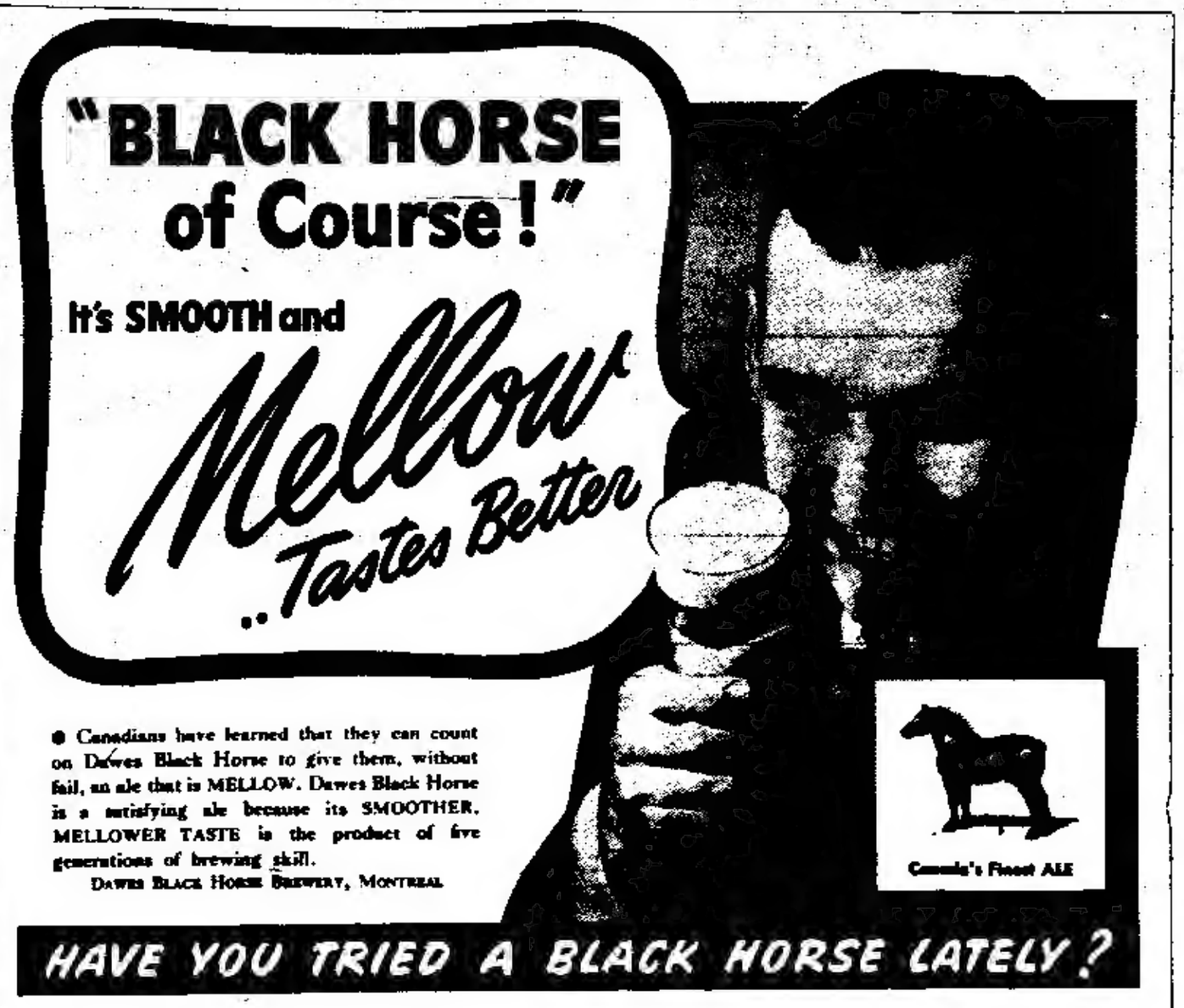
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BIRTHS

Born, to Major and Mrs. Joseph Tannahan, of St. John, New Brunswick, on July 16th, at the St. John General Hospital, a daughter, Sandra Elaine.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. M. Firestone (nee Anne Chernofsky), Beatrice Street, on July 25th, at Toronto Western Hospital, a daughter, Phyllis.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Morris Shiny (nee Julia Brodie), on July 27th, at Toronto Western Hospital, a daughter, Carolyn Marine.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Allan Scholes (nee Florence Silverberg), St. Anne's Road, on July 27th, at Toronto Western Hospital, a son.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Roy Segal (nee Ida Rosengarten), Huron Street, on July 27, at Mt. Sinai Hospital, a daughter, Dorothy.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Louis Hochman, 1846 Bathurst Street, on July 28th, at Toronto General Hospital, a daughter.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. John Tobe, Niagara-on-the-Lake, on July 22nd, at Toronto Mt. Sinai Hospital, a daughter, Victoria Shobe.

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Quiet, refined, middle-aged gentleman and son, seventeen, require two or three unfurnished rooms, with kosher meals. Congenial home, convenient to downtown. Box No. 22, Canadian Jewish Review, Toronto, Ont.

Abraham Manuel Fox, who has served on the U.S. Tariff Commission since 1923, is on his way to Hong Kong to help re-arrange China's system of economy.

Ninety-five per cent of all general chain stores and 99 per cent of the grocery chain stores in the U.S. are controlled by non-Jews reveals a recent census.

Appreciation of Prime Minister Winston Churchill's recent address on Polish Constitution Day was expressed in a special message sent to the Prime Minister by the Committee of Polish Jews in England.

The United States has instructed its consulate at Lisbon to refuse visas henceforth to refugees who have relatives in Germany and all Nazi-occupied countries. Thousands of refugees, including many who face imprisonment unless they can escape to America, were affected by the new regulation. The American order was designed to thwart a Nazi scheme to exert pressure on refugees arriving in the United States by threatening to send their relatives back home to concentration camps, it was believed.

Social Notes—Toronto

Miss Etta Birkenthal, Wells Street, is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. M. Kates, at Algonquin Park.

Ralph P. Myers, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. L. I. Pullan, Bathurst Street.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Fauman, Palmerson Boulevard, had as their guest, the latter's niece, Mrs. Meyer Astroff, of Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Raphael, Spadina Road, spent a few days in Muskoka.

Dr. and Mrs. Albert Victor Simon, formerly Miss Shirley Berk, of Toronto, visited the latter's mother, Mrs. M. Berk, and grandmother, Mrs. M. Kaplan, Popular Plains Crescent, for a few days, before taking up their residence in Montreal.

Miss Lilyan Haller, Pine Avenue West, Montreal, who is spending a month visiting her mother, Mrs. S. Haller, Vaughan Road, was a guest at a luncheon given by Sir Charles G. Roberts, Canadian poet and writer.

Mr and Mrs. Reuben Rodness, St. Clements Avenue, are spending a few days at Lake Couchiching.

Miss Eva Wilson, Lansmount Drive, has returned from her vacation at Crystal Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur I. Salem are in their new home at 487 Castlefield Avenue.

Dr. and Mrs. Saul Breslin, Spadina Road, have returned from Timmins, Ontario.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Fish, Burnside Drive, spent a few days at Monteith Inn, Lake Rosseau.

Mrs. Egmont Frankel, Douglas Drive, visited her mother, Mrs. A. Hartman, in Chicago.

Mrs H. Garalick, 206 Rosemary Road, visited her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. B. Schachar, of Brantford, Ontario.

Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Sommers and daughter, Joanne, Lowther Avenue, are spending a month at Crystal Beach.

Mrs. A. Simonsky, Brunswick Avenue, visited her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Sweet, of Hamilton.

Mrs. Murray Berg, Bathurst Street, entertained Mrs. Jack Cohen, who before her recent marriage was Miss Evelyn Kay, of Detroit, at a presentation luncheon at Arcadian Court.

Mr. and Mrs. Maurry Levenson, Palmerston Boulevard, are spending their vacation at Monteith Inn, Lake Rosseau.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Shindman and family, Avenue Road, are at Jackson's Point for the summer.

Mrs. Harry Signer, Bloor Street West, spent two weeks at Crystal Beach.

Mrs. Herbert J. Heraughty, of Montreal, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. I. Pullen, Bathurst Street.

Mrs. Saul Rubenstein, of St. Louis, Missouri, formerly Miss Leah Lerner, of Toronto, is visiting her sister, Mrs. H. Dover, Bathurst Street.

Miss Sylvia Duke, of Kirkland Lake, is visiting her cousins, Misses Freda and Donnie L. Woloshen, 1597 Bathurst Street.

Miss Stella Gardiner, Brunswick Avenue, is spending ten days at Crystal Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. Irving Smiles and daughter, Rose, of Port Washington, Long Island, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. M. Senderowitz, 8 Robinwood Avenue.

Mrs. David Wolpaw, of Cleveland, and I. Lesser, Buffalo, spent a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Jay J. Allen, Roxboro Drive.

Mr. and Mrs. David Volkoff, of Chicago, are visiting the former's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. J. Freedman, Bloor Street West.

Mrs. S. B. Ringle, of New York, is visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. S. Weinstein, Barton Street.

Mrs. M. Schatsert, Palmerston Boulevard, is spending the summer at Crystal Beach.

Mrs. Jerome Levey and sons, Donald and Alan, of Detroit, are spending a few weeks with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. Bargman, 320 Berkeley Street.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Jacob, 1104 Bloor Street West, have as their guests, at their summer home at Jackson's Point, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Lipsitz, of Buffalo, N.Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Krangle and daughter, Merle Linda, Crawford Street, are spending the holiday week-end at Crystal Beach. Mrs. Krangle and daughter will spend the remainder of the summer there.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Gold and children, Herbert and Myrtle, Roncesalles Avenue, are spending the summer at Jackson's Point.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Raithlatt, Evelyn Avenue, spent a few days at Sparrow Lake.

Miss Rose Schiff, Cecil Street, has returned from Crystal Beach.

Miss Lillian Dvoretsky, Dundas Street West, is at Crystal Beach.

Mrs. D. Blau and son, Robert, of Gary, Indiana, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. K. Sniderman, Beatrice Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Julian Klein, of Detroit, spent a few days with their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. M. Bargman, 320 Berkeley Street, after a five-week wedding trip to New York and Atlantic City.

Miss Minnie Soupcoff, Beatrice Street, has returned from Jackson's Point.

Miss Donnie L. Woloshen, Bathurst Street, has returned from Kirkland Lake where she spent two weeks visiting her cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Duke.

Misses Bert and Sarah Weinberg, Sussex Street, spent several weeks at Ste. Agathe Chalet, St. Agathe, Quebec.

Miss Pauline Sherman, Major Street, spent her vacation at Crystal Beach.

Jack Hiltz, of New York, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. Hiltz, Beatrice Street.

William Sniderman, of New York, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Sniderman, Manning Avenue.

Earle Pullan, son of Mr. and Mrs. L. I. Pullan, Bathurst Street, has returned from Montreal and is now spending a few days at Crystal Beach.

Mrs. Murray Berg has returned from Detroit where she spent a few days with her sister, Miss Marjorie Wesley.

Mrs. A. Nashman and family, Beatrice Street, are spending the summer at Crystal Beach.

Stopping at Smith's Bay House, Port Carling, this week were: Mr. and Mrs. Harold Kravit, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Shawn, Louis Skulko, Max Gold, Max Cassels, Harry Snyder, Morris Berg, David Aniaman, Irwin Wallace, Harold Smith, Alex Ogden, Cecil Katzman, Meyer Bromberg, M. Stork, S. Cohen, Reuben Frankel, J. Perelman, Milton Davis, Louis Eisenstadt, Joseph Paul, Misses Helen Levy, Betty Paul, Ruth Burstein, Edith Roebuck, Eunice Gershon, Minnie Goodman, Belle Latchman, Bertha Bresver, Miriam Levy, Beatrice Wagman, Elsie Hershoren, Sadie Mason, Helen Rich, Pearl Rottenberg, Esther Raphael, Faye Rose, Bess Silverman, Anne Yourborg, Sarah Rovansky, Florence Kendler, Fay Shifman, Rae Wagman, Sara Salem, Esther Herzman, Anne Feldman, Dorothy Levine, Rose Rash, Esther Mudrick, Ethel Rapaport, Helen Dambrot, Frances Perim, Thelma Burns and Belle Eisenstadt, all of Toronto.

MARRIAGES

Gold-Jacobs

Miss Rae Jacobs, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Jacobs, Brunswick Avenue, and Benjamin Gold, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ray Gold, Manning Avenue, were married recently. The bride, given in marriage by her parents, wore a gown of brocaded taffeta with short train. Her fingertip veil was caught to a halo of seed pearls and she carried a cascade bouquet of calla lilies. She was attended by her sister, Mrs. Max Glickman, who wore a Victorian gown with a full skirt of white trimmed with black, and carried a bouquet of red and white roses. Philip Gold was his brother's best man. A reception was held after the ceremony. The couple left for a trip to Muskoka, the bride wearing a pale blue dress and hat to match, with white accessories.

Levine-Lewis

The marriage of Molly, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Lewis, of Sudbury, to Saul, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Levine, D'Arcy Street, took place on June 29th, at the home of Rabbi Samuel Sachs, who officiated. The bride was given in marriage by her parents. She wore a pink afternoon dress with matching turban and veil, and a corsage of red roses and bouvardia. John Levine acted as best man. A dinner was served for the immediate family, the bride's mother receiving in black sheer, and a corsage of red roses and baby's breath; the groom's mother in blue print, and a corsage of red roses and baby's breath. The couple left on a wedding trip to the Laurentians and Ottawa and will live in Toronto.

Applebaum-Ulster

The marriage of Jennie, daughter of Mrs. Ulster and the late H. Ulster, Euclid Avenue, to Morris, son of Mr. and Mrs. L. Applebaum, Huron Street, took place on June 15th, at the home of the bride's mother, Rabbi Kamininsky, officiating. The bride was given in marriage by her mother. She wore an afternoon dress of pink crepe, with a hat of the same material, and matching veil, and a corsage of red roses and bouvardia. Her sister, Mrs. M. Gold, attended her as matron of honor, in a blue afternoon dress with a corsage of roses and baby's breath. Murray Kliman acted as best man. The bride's mother received in black crepe, with a corsage of roses; the groom's mother in black chiffon, and a corsage of roses. The couple left on a wedding trip to Montreal and the Laurentians and will live in Toronto.

Mirvish-Maklin

At Anshe Sholom Synagogue, in Hamilton, on June 29th, Miss Anne Maklin, daughter of Mrs. Jean Maklin of Hamilton, and Jacob Maklin, of Baltimore, Maryland, was married to Edwin Mirvish, son of Mrs. Anna Mirvish, and the late David Mirvish, Page Street. The late Rabbi A. A. Feldman officiated. Shasta daisies, snapdragons, gypsophilia and palms were used as the background. Miss Ruth Bloom was at the organ and Raymond Coffey sang. Given in marriage by her parents, the bride wore white brocaded satin with a full skirt and train, a tulle illusion veil and a coronet of orange blossoms, lilies of the valley and seed pearls. She had a heart-shaped gold locket and carried a sheaf of lilies. The groom's sister, Miss Lorraine Mirvish, in blue lace and net over taffeta, was maid of honor, carrying roses and gypsophilia. The bridesmaids were Misses Fran Carshaw, in turquoise marquisette, Sally Poltur, wearing orchid taffeta, and Ruth Wright, in gold taffeta, carrying roses. Robert Mirvish was his brother's best man and the ushers were Lloyd Garthson, of Hamilton, Walter Strom and Allan Ball, of Toronto. At the reception the bride's mother wore heaven blue taffeta with gold accessories and a corsage of roses and sweet peas; the groom's mother was in beige lace with a corsage of roses and sweet peas. Following a wedding trip in Muskoka, the couple will live in Toronto. For going away the bride wore a red and white polka-dotted dress, a black redingote, and a red felt hat.

Krangle-Kriegel

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Kriegel, of New York, announce the marriage of their daughter, Adelaine, to Albert Krangle, son of Mrs. Krangle and the late William Krangle, of Toronto, which took place on June 30th. Mr. and Mrs. Albert Krangle are making their home in Toronto.

Estrin-Goldman

The marriage of Beatrice, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Goldman, College Street, to Jack, son of Mr. and Mrs. N. Estrin, Claremont Street, took place on July 11th, at the home of Cantor A. Bernstein, who officiated. The bride, given in marriage by her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. M. Roebuck, wore a blue afternoon dress, with white accessories, and carried an old-fashioned nosegay of roses and baby's breath. David Goldman, brother of the bride, acted as best man. The couple left later on a trip to Port Dalhousie, and will live in Toronto.

ENGAGEMENTS

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Switzer, 518 Euclid Avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter, Helen, to Norman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Victor Appel, 236 Major Street.

• Miss Bertha Goldenthal, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Goldenthal, Yonge Street, was awarded the $250 Ada Waxstaff Harris Scholarship by the Toronto Conservatory of Music.

DEATHS

The death of Mendel Mehr occurred at his late residence, 100 Burnside Drive, on July 26th, after a lingering illness. He is survived by his wife, Bessie Rosenblatt; two sons, Pincus and Leonard; and three daughters, Mrs. H. Gerbman, Mrs. M. Dunkelman and Mrs. A. Warren, of Geraldton, Ontario.

Mrs. Manya Litman, 295 Willard Avenue, died on July 25th, at the age of fifty years. She is survived by her husband, Boris; and three brothers, Morris Weitz, of St. Louis, Missouri; Max Weitz and Samuel Weitz, of New York. She was a member of the Workmen's Circle, was on the Jewish Labor Committee, and took an interest in the Peretz School and Camp Yungvelt.

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• TORONTO MEETINGS •

• **Mothers' and Babes Rest Home** new summer residence opened at Tollandale, Barrie, Samuel Zacks, president of the United Jewish Welfare Fund, officiated as chairman, after the raising of the flag by Kieve Shapiro and A. Ginsberg. Mrs. D. Sher, president of the Hebrew Maternity Aid Society, welcomed the guests from Toronto, and introduced Mrs. M. S. Till, general convenor of the new camp project, who was also the chairman of the Rest Home for many years. Mrs. Till gave a resume of the history of the Rest Home and value of camp service to needy families in the community. She regretted the absence of Mrs. S. Helpert, once president of the Society. The Camp was first opened twenty-three years ago. Mesdames I. H. Siegel, M. S. Till and H. Clavir were the first trustees. Martin M. Cohn, Executive Director of the United Jewish Welfare Fund; Miss Dora Wilensky, executive secretary of the Jewish Family Welfare Bureau; Mrs. I. Rothbart, past president of the Hebrew Maternity Aid Society, and past chairman of the Rest Home, spoke. In the absence of Rabbi D. Monson, W. Weiner gave the benediction. Mrs. Sol. Greenberg, chairman of the Rest Home, presented Mr. and Mrs. L. Yolles with the key to open the camp because they were responsible for locating the camp site. J. N. Greenbaum, member of the Building Committee, cut the ribbon to the main entrance. Mrs. A. Ginsberg, co-convenor of summer activities, and Mrs. J. Pelkes, past chairman of the Rest Home, drew the names of the donors for the placing of mezuzahs on the doors. Mrs. H. Clavir, past President of the Hebrew Maternity Aid Society, drew the names and numbers of the rooms for the placing of the placques, bearing the names of donors of the furnished rooms. Mrs. M. Johnson, secretary-treasurer of the Rest Home, gave the financial report on the campaign for the new camp. I. Markus spoke briefly on the planning and camp construction. The draw for the Rest Home Club Raffle proceeds which assisted in the construction of the dining room building, took place, in charge of the past President, Mrs. J. Lewis, and the presiding President, Mrs. Sam Godfrid. William Stanger won the man's suit; Mrs. A. Gould, blankets; Mrs. M. Stone, silk dress. For twenty-two years camp was conducted at Bronte. The new camp is situated on Lake Simcoe, in the heart of Ontario holiday land, and consists of nine hundred feet of lake frontage, and eleven acres of ideal wooded land. The Rest Home main buildings are dining room, bungalows, infirmary, bath house, recreation grounds, etc. It has excellent swimming and boating facilities, well drinking water, electricity, telephone and plumbing developed on the property. There are open fields for play grounds, and wooded areas for relaxation. The property is accessible to the main roadway, being just one mile from No. 11, Yonge Street Highway, at Tollandale, between Concessions 13 and 14, three miles south of Barrie. Secretary-treasurer is Mrs. M. Johnson; others, Mesdames Sol. Greenberg, I. Rothbart; J. Pelkes, A. Ginsberg, P. Brown, K. I. Shapiro, Miss Gershman; D. Sher, L. Yolles; and A. Ginsberg, D. Sher, J. N. Greenbaum, L. Yolles, Leon Yolles, H. Clavir, Mesdames I. H. Siegel, M. S. Till, I. Rothbart, J. Pelkes, A. Simonsky, M. Goldsmeier, B. Goldsmeier, M. Nathanson, A. Ginsberg, D. Goodman, H. H. Faber, D. Sher, S. Shapiro, H. Clavir, B. Sadowski, H. Rosenberg, W. Harris, M. J. Weiss, Mr. and Mrs. I. Berg, S. Shapiro, Sol. Greenberg, A. Ginsberg, R. Wolfe, A. Pritzker.

• **Central Division, Canadian Jewish Congress:** Under the convenorship of Mrs. Harry Marks and Mrs. A. I. Willinsky, comfort boxes to be sent to soldiers overseas, paid for by Jewish organizations and individuals throughout the province, were packed by: Mesdames Wolfe Cohen, Joseph Cohen, Misses Adelaide Cohen, Minna King, Charlotte King, Mesdames Harry Silbert, Dorothy Green, Roy Frankel, Ben, Raz, Samuel Camelman, Arthur Cohen, Herbert Allen, Ted Sterling, J. H. Winters, Harry Rubin, Miss Violet Davis, and seven others whose names were sent to the Review without first names and are therefore omitted. Comfort Box Fund contributions have been received from: Mrs. M. Shapiro, 104 Beatrice Street; Mrs. A. G. Miller, Brantford, Ontario; Re-Mar Social Service League, Mrs. J. Sandy, 16 Springhurst Avenue; Hart D. Wintrob, 20 Duncan Street. The Jewish community of Ontario decided to launch a recruiting campaign at the emergency conference of organizations held under the auspices of the War Efforts Committee, in line with the government policy of encouraging civilian groups to sponsor enlistment campaigns, to be conducted through the press, mail, meetings, synagogues, etc. A. B. Bennett presided, and Horace Cohen, of Montreal, spoke also. D. Lou Harris, president of the Jewish Branch of the Canadian Legion; John J. Glass, K.C., M.L.A.; William Abrams, of Montreal, Executive Secretary of the War Efforts Committee.

• **United Jewish Welfare Fund** campaign originally planned to commence October 27th has been advanced to October 15th so as not to conflict with the War Savings Drive being planned by the Government and the National War Savings Committee. A more intensive campaign is planned and in view of the urgent need for changing the date, the co-operation of the community is asked by Martin M. Cohn, Executive Director, in planning any large affairs and also in consulting the Welfare Fund Office in regard to the setting of dates of meetings, etc., during the period of September 24th to October 28th.

Jewish Participation In Defense Of The United States

By Chaplain Bernard Segal

In our current national emergency, and with the rapid extension of the armed forces of our country, it is appropriate for us of the "Message of Israel" congregation to pause this evening to consider the part which American Jews have taken in the various wars of the United States in the past, as well as their participation in the National Defense of the present emergency.

Aside from our share in the birth and growth of this country, beginning as far back as the discovery of the continent and continuing with the founding of the Republic, and up to this very day, and aside from our contributions in all of these centuries to the economic, political, social and religious strength and wealth of the nation —there is a distinct story to be told of the part we have played in the past and are prepared to play in the future on the battlefields on behalf of our country.

Too few Jews, and even fewer non-Jews are acquainted with our military record. Perhaps it is due to our traditional love for peace and to the countless prayers and yearnings for Shalom — peace — which fill our hearts and our liturgy and which characterize our history. God himself, our Rabbis teach us, has adopted the name Shalom. Yet there is much to be said of the patriotism and heroism of men of the Jewish faith on the various battlefields of the United States, a story which indeed forms an inspiring chapter in the glorious history of our country.

This story will tell of the hundreds of Jewish heroes who distinguished themselves in the Revolutionary War; of Colonel Isaac Franks, a splendid Jew, who served as aide-de-camp to George Washington, and of Haylm Solomon, a Polish immigrant Jew, who gave his entire fortune to save the American Cause and died penniless.

This story will relate the thrilling exploits of Uriah P. Levy, Commander of the Brig-of-War "Argus," who in the War of 1812 ran the British blockade, destroyed 21 British merchantmen, and later died a Commodore, the highest rank in the Navy.

The story will tell of Judah Touro, the hero at New Orleans under Andrew Jackson; of General David de Leon of South Carolina who was twice thanked by Congress for valor and ability in the War with Mexico; of Moses Albert Levy, who served as Surgeon General of the U.S. Army.

It will tell of the 10,000 Jewish soldiers in the Civil War who served the North and the South with equal honor and distinction.

The Confederacy will be credited with Judah P. Benjamin; Secretary of War; Levi Myer Harby, Commodore of the Navy; and General A. C. Myers, Quartermaster General; and among the heroes of the North will be found Frederick Knefler who rose to the rank of Major General; Edward S. Solomon who survived every important engagement to become a Brigadier General; and that valiant soldier, Leopold Newman, who received his commission as Brigadier General while he lay dying of wounds he received at Chancellorsville.

The record of Jewish loyalty, heroism and self-sacrifice in the World War is almost astounding even to veteran students of Jewish history.

General Pershing, Commander of A.E.F., said: "When the time came in 1917 to serve their country under arms, no class of people served with more patriotism or with higher motives than the young Jews who volunteered or were drafted and who went overseas with our other young Americans."

Lt. Col. Douglas Campbell declared: "The Jewish boys of the 77th Division were the best soldiers on earth. They participated in the greatest battles and emerged sound. The 77th Division, of which 40% were Jewish young men, was the only American Division to reach the Aisne, after having penetrated further into the German lines than any other Division."

In the official records of decorations and citations for gallantry in action or devotion above and beyond the call of duty, no less than 1100 citations are recorded for Jewish soldiers in the American Army. These were conferred by the American, French, British and other Allied commands, and include the rare Congressional Medal of Honor, the Distinguished Service Cross, the Medaille Militaire and the Croix de Guerre.

And while no distinction is made today between the combatant and non-combatant branches of the service, both being considered of equal importance in modern warfare, it is nevertheless significant that 75% of our Jewish boys were with the infantry, artillery, cavalry, engineers and signal aviation, and only between 5% and 6% in the Quartermaster Corps and 8% in the Medical Department. And of the more than 12,000 Jews who served in the Marine Corps, every single man a volunteer, 30% of them enlisted after it was announced that the marines were the American shock troops at Chateau Thierry.

This entire story demonstrates clearly the interesting phenomenon that it is possible for a people to love peace and to be devoted to it for centuries and yet to rise to valiant heroism and supreme courage and self-sacrifice on the battlefield when principles or causes it considers sacred are threatened or attacked.

This record also throws light upon the enthusiasm with which so many of our Jewish young men are today volunteering into the armed forces of the U. S. and the love and zeal with which they undergo their training in the various camps and stations throughout the country.

I shall never forget the young selectee whom I ran across on a cold December evening in one of our winterized tents at Fort Dix. I had known this soldier from civilian life. He and his family were members of my congregation in Long Island, and of course we were both glad to see each other. I knew him to have come from a home where he enjoyed a reasonable share of the modern comforts of life, and after chatting with him for a while, I asked him how he liked Army life and how he compared it with home.

"It isn't quite like home," he told me. "At home I never had to get up at 5:30 on a cold wintry morning, and I never had to sleep on a hard cot or take cold showers. Nor did I ever undergo a fraction of the rigors of Army life. And while it isn't exactly a cinch and sometimes even hard to take, I'll still say this: 'I'm thrilled every moment that I'm here.'"

"You know, chaplain," this boy continued, "in all the years of my life I have enjoyed the blessings of this country. I have never been in want of anything and have had the advantage of many opportunities. I haven't exactly been unappreciative of all of these gifts; to be sure, I thanked God for them daily. But many times I wished I could demonstrate in a full measure just what my heart holds for my country. I have often said to myself: 'Would that I were called to the test to prove my love for this country and all that goes with it; I would love to show—not tell—Uncle Sam how much I love him.'"

This boy continued to talk but somehow his words faded out of my ears as my mind wandered off to an old passage in the Talmud which related of that great sage and saint, Rabbi Akiba, who all of his life prayed for an opportunity to fulfill the commandment "and thou shalt love the Lord thy God, with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy might." "I recite it daily," he would say, "to declare my love for Him. But would that God gave me the opportunity to demonstrate my love for Him 'with all of my heart and all of my soul and all of my might.'" And later when he died "Al Kiddush Ha'shem" for the sanctification of God's name, the Talmud tells us, this great martyr died joyfully.

It is the fervent prayer of all of us that the time may never come for a single drop of American blood to be shed in this present world upheaval. But should Providential destiny ever call us to the test, we know now that American young men will not be found wanting, and in the spirit of the ancient Rabbi Akiba hundreds of thousands of our American Jewish young men —alongside with millions of their non-Jewish brethren — will say: "All of our young lives we have reaped abundantly in the land of the free. We have always professed our love for this land. We have always pledged ourselves to protect it with all of our hearts and all of our souls and all of our mights, but we were never called upon to do so. Now that the call has come, we shall not fail."

This fervent spirit with which our young men are imbued also characterizes the enthusiasm which prevails in equal measure with the parents of these young men and in our civilian communities in general on behalf of National Defense.

Our Jewish community in particular has never seen greater unanimity of thought or action than in the matter of National Defense in this day. Rarely in our long history have we been so united in a single body on a particular issue. Today, every major Jewish organization in this country is identified with and represented on the Jewish Welfare Board to cooperate with the War and Navy Departments for the welfare of the men under arms.

Differences of opinion among Jews, as well as among all Americans, are quickly yielding and disappearing in favor of the safety and security of our land. And when the historian of tomorrow will sit down to record the story of today, he will without a doubt devote a new chapter to pay tribute to the patriotism, loyalty, courage and self-sacrifice of American Israel.

Father And Two Sons Are In Air Force

Sgt.-Instructor John Segal, of Winnipeg, has joined his two sons in the Royal Canadian Air Force. He was born in England and is a veteran of the last Great War, having served in Belgium, France, Egypt and Palestine with the 40th Royal Fusiliers. He came to Canada shortly after the last war and has worked in the C.N.R. shops as a carpenter since 1923. He has always been active in veterans' circles and is house chairman and a charter member of the General Monash Jewish Branch of the Canadian Legion and a member of the military committee of the Canadian Jewish Congress.

Both his sons are in the air force. Sgt. Jerry Segal is an air observer overseas, while his other son, Leslie Segal, is a corporal in the Royal Canadian Air Force at No. 2 Equipment Depot in Calgary.

Ever since the war broke out this Jewish veteran of the last war has made every effort to enlist again for service. John Segal has succeeded in overcoming all obstacles of age and other formalities, leaving a good position with many years of seniority with the Canadian National Railways and creating a record of every man in the family on active service.

ANTI-NAZI UNIT FORMED BY U.S. GERMANS

(Continued from Page One)

German descent how they can help defend America against enemies from within and without; to develop a plan by which loyal Americans of German ancestry can prove their loyalty and participate in the national defense program, and to co-operate with groups having similar objectives."

Mr. Wagner said that the organization has not yet progressed beyond the business of formation and that a more concrete agenda will come later.

In their announcement, the sponsors declare: "We challenge Adolf Hitler's claim that the 10,000,000 Americans of German descent are bound by ties of blood to follow him as a leader . . . We urge every loyal American of German descent — citizens and prospective citizens — to join us in notifying Adolf Hitler, his agents and the world at large that Hitler is dead wrong; that men and women of German descent in America despise the slavery and tyranny and inhumanity which his terror had imposed on the German people; that far from finding us a stepping stone into America, Hitler and his followers shall founder first of all against the rock of our opposition."

Gotthilf P. Bronisch, of New York, is executive secretary of the organization. Sponsors include Dr. James Rowland Angell, former president of Yale University; Cass Canfield, president of Harper & Brothers, publishers; James W. Gerard, former United States Ambassador to Germany, and Matthew Woll vice-president of the American Federation of Labor; James R. Angell, National Broadcasting Company; Virginius Dabney, editor, Richmond Times-Dispatch; Edwin R. Embree, president, Julius Rosenwald Fund; Ralph E. Flanders, president, Jones & Lamson Machine Company, Springfield, Vt.; Ellis E. Jensen, National Conference of Christians and Jews; Henry S. Leiper, foreign secretary, Federal Council of Churches; Spencer Miller, Jr., director, Worker's Education Bureau; Rt. Bishop Benjamin M. Washburn, Newark, N.J.; William M. Waymack, vice-president, Des Moines Register and Tribune.

At the request of leaders of the Jewish community of Sao Paulo, Brazil, the Joint Distribution Committee has sent one of its board members, Nathan Chanin, educational director of the Workmen's Circle, to that country to assist Sao Paulo in its major campaign for funds for the overseas' relief program of the J.D.C. Among its Jewish population of 35,000 are 25,000 from Eastern and Central Europe who have been settled there for many years. Last year the community raised $17,000 for overseas needs.

An emergency hospital consisting of an operating theatre and 14 beds has been formally opened at Nathania, Palestine.

IN CANADA
It's The
Canadian
Jewish
Review

THERE is no greater influence for constructive Jewish community progress than the Jewish weekly newspaper printed in English and intended for the home.

The English-Jewish weekly enters the home with faithful regularity, bringing news from abroad and from larger centres of Jewish population, as well as from the immediate community. The youngsters see it from their earliest years and come to regard it as an institution in the same sound class as synagogue and school.

The Jewish community weekly newspaper printed in their language records their births and confirmations, their scholastic triumphs, their engagements and their marriages and those of their friends. When they go away to school or to make their homes elsewhere, their parents send them the English-Jewish newspaper so that they will have news from home even when they don't receive letters.

For, what happens abroad or in the States, important as it is in the large view, takes second place to what happens within the family, the community or within some circle in it. News of the reader, his folks and friends, people he knew "when" and their children suddenly growing up over night, these are the real things that take first place in human interest.

So no medium is as well read all over as the up-to-date, modern, well-printed and conscientiously-edited English newspaper for the Jewish home. Its pass-along circulation is amazing for there must be an average of at least five readers to every copy of paid circulation. It is in effect a small town paper in the heart of a big city.

This goes on week in, week out, year after year as the paper serves the individual and the community and the community at large. For the English-Jewish weekly helps to integrate the Jews in the life of the country through the language of the land they live in and help to build up in loyalty and strength.

In Canada the paper that does this is the Canadian Jewish Review, the paper that's at home in the Jewish homes of Toronto and Montreal.

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I wholly disapprove of what you say and will defend to the death your right to say it. — Voltaire to Helvetius.

AUGUST 1st, 1941 VOL. XXIII, No. 43

Camps Develop People And Stress The Significance Of The Democratic Way Of Life

By Martin M. Cohn, Of Toronto, Executive Director, United Jewish Welfare Fund

"Camp is good for kids" — and each summer thousands of parents send their children off to camp. The costs of these vacations vary with the size of the family purse. Some parents pay large fees and send their children to beautifully situated, well-equipped private camps. Parents with less money send their children to organization-sponsored camps such as the Y.M.C.A., Y.M.H.A., and others. Those who cannot pay, send their children to the fresh-air camps which are supported by public contributions. There are still large numbers of children and young people who do not reach camp or leave the city during the summer.

What does camp life mean for children and young people? It means a complete change in their daily lives. It opens doors to new experiences and new ways of living. It brings them closer to nature. They learn to swim, to cook over a fire which they built themselves, to manage a boat. Most important of all are the character building influences which come from living closely with a group in the open. To those who have been "through it", the new understanding of how to live socially, and the friendships made around the camp fire, stand out as major influences in their lives. Any camper will tell you that — with great enthusiasm and at great length.

At the recent National Conference of Jewish Social Welfare, the National Association of Jewish Center Workers, held a session on camping. As the discussion progressed, it became increasingly obvious that the aims of the Jewish Center, or Y.M.H.A., and the summer camp are similar — to develop people, not programs. It was re-emphasized that camp and center programs are the same, operating in different seasons and in different places. There should be the same basic program in both, taking into account of course the change of environment.

It was reported that there has been an increasing interest in co-ed camping in recent times; and that co-ed camping is now being accepted as a sound principle, rather than as an experiment. Through co-ed camping, young men and women learn how to get along together normally, in a planned, wholesome and carefully supervised atmosphere. Boys and girls live and share experiences and activities on the same grounds with both participating in the same events. In this way, they learn to appreciate each other not merely as members of the opposite sex, but as human beings, stated the report.

That there are real difficulties in co-ed camping was fully realized. First, there is the problems of facilities — separate living quarters, washing, etcetera. But it was felt that these can be adjusted if the camp leadership is sincerely interested in the values of such a camp experience. The matter of counsellors is also a problem, as first the counsellors must be sufficiently mature themselves to give the necessary guidance and example to the campers. It was felt that the values of co-ed camping were such that the necessary effort should be made to overcome these difficulties.

Another new trend in camping is the young adult camp. One development along these lines is the work camp where the campers build parts of the camp under skilled direction. Campers work on the camp grounds, building the roads, docks and other camp facilities. It is interesting to note that work camps today are being considered by people from wealthier groups. Many campers pay $150.00 to $175.00 to attend these camps, and work five or six hours a day. That this new trend is worthy of further development was recognized by all the people at the session, for it is a step in helping young people to develop greater independence and learn new creative skills.

Camping is taken seriously south of the border. So much so, that at the present time a bill is being discussed in Congress which provides for $50,000,000 to $100,000,000 to be allocated to various states on a pro rata basis for the purpose of setting up camps. The Schwert Bill or HR 1074, if passed, will be of great help in providing camping opportunities for the large number of people who have no chance for a camp holiday. It is estimated that present camps in the United States take care of a million people, while there is a potential population of 25,000,000 who could profit from a stay at camp. The bill could not therefore be considered as competition for private or organizational camps, which have not scratched the surface of the need for camping opportunities for children.

A basic aim of Jewish camps is to make use of these special opportunities to give the camper a fuller understanding of Jewish life and responsibility. Our camps must plan their programs in line with recent educational trends, and work hand in hand with recreational centers and Y.M.H.A's., so that the program of one will be a continuation of the other. The development of work camps shows the possibilities for bringing about a close relationship between the pioneer work done in camp with the building of "kvutzahs" in Palestine. In camp as in no other place, the richer and fuller significance of the democratic way of life, and of Judaism, can be brought home to children and young people.

every friday

"Sometimes when people censure me,
I tell them without rancor
That for what it cost me to be free,
I might have had an anchor."

About a year ago the German-controlled radio said that the police of Amsterdam, Holland, had suppressed an anti-Semitic paper because of the "absence of sympathy among Hollanders with the anti-Semitic movement." The next day, Nazi officials compelled them to allow its circulation again, but Holland still is demonstrating where it stands on the matter of Jewish rights.

The latest report is that Dutch students continue to show their sympathy with the Jews as a protest against the Nazi regime. Answering the agitation of the Dutch pro-Nazis, students paraded with the yellow armlets which the Quislings would like to put on the Jews, after the fashion which the Germans have introduced in Poland and Yugoslavia. Dutch anti-Nazis have warned Quisling mayors not to sign anti-Jewish orders under penalty of boycott, the clergy is standing fast to the point of openly condemning the Nazi regime, and the population, in refusing to allow itself to be used for anti-Semitic activity, shows its opposition to Nazi aims and its determination to maintain its psychological unity even under subjugation.

By now books could be filled with examples from the conquered peoples to show that the early resistance to Nazi anti-Semitism on the part of those living under the German heel was not a passing symptom of feeling, but something which must take its place in the gathering of forces now underground, but not to remain there. Every day in every conquered country things happen to show that people have had their eyes cleared by the anguish of defeat and cherish bitter feeling not for the Jews, portrayed as their misfortune, but for the common oppressor of the Jews and themselves. Sometimes the resistance is lone and silent, sometimes secret and organized, sometimes it is concerted and bold, all depending upon the essential strength of true democracy and national enlightenment, and the extent of Nazi penetration to be resented by those who suddenly became helots in the lands of their birth and see their defeat through tears.

Last February the Contemporary Jewish Record carried an article by Hanna Fried and Zachariah Shuster entitled "Conquered Europe Resists Nazi Anti-Semitism," containing samples of the ways in which overrun nations react to the application of Nazi anti-Semitic diatribes and decrees. One of the most interesting concerns France. In Marseille a newspaper printed a denunciation of the Vichy government which was censored, the paper appearing with a white space where the story had been set. A group of five men stood on one of the busiest corners and carefully examined the edition. In tiny letters they found a message stating that information could be obtained at the newspaper office. A crowd gathered and all went to the newspaper where they received proofs of the original article, and within a few hours copies were distributed throughout the city.

The article said: "The Vichy regime is imitating Hitler because it is impotent to do anything else. They invent stories about the Jews in order to confuse the minds of the French people. However, they are doomed to failure. The French people know that they have no government of their own. They also know that the Jews did not govern this country, that the Jews have not helped Hitler to defeat France, that the Jews are not responsible for the loss of the war. Others have helped Hitler, people who have nothing to do with the real France. Nobody will believe this foolish talk about the Jews."

It was in France that the entire population of a town assembled in the main square and shouted in unison: "Death to the persecutors of the Jews. Long live France! We have not forgotten 1789." Then they returned to take care of five Jewish families which the Vichy government had demanded be transferred to a labor camp. They got them everything the families required, including some Jewish phonograph records, and the Jews were not transferred. A Jew who had been in France said that he had seen Frenchmen sharing their last piece of bread with Jews and helping refugees to escape. When he left the French border guards whispered to him: "Come back to a free France. Despite all our misfortunes, we will take you all back."

The resistance of the Hollanders, with their tradition of religious liberty, has been the strongest of all. Protestant clergymen have protested vigorously from the pulpits against decrees excluding Jews from government and teaching positions, and without hesitation they express their scorn and disgust in the face of danger. During the last Christmas holidays church leaders publicly denounced the anti-Jewish laws and demanded their repeal. When the Nazis forced Jews to resign from directorates of Dutch companies it was only with difficulty that native shareholders could be brought to attend meetings to choose new directors.

Student demonstrations on behalf of the Jews caused the closing of the Universities of Leyden and Utrecht. Influential Hollanders brought to the rabbi of The Hague Jewish community the required sum when the Jews were ordered to collect a fine within six hours, which they were obviously unable to do. The mayor of The Hague had been dismissed on his refusal to enforce anti-Jewish orders concerning confiscation of property and registration of refugees from Germany and Czechoslovakia.

The anti-Semitic Dutch Fascists under Mussert die mysterious deaths. When they attempted a riot in the Jewish section of Amsterdam, citizens beat them, assisted by the police, and they had to be saved by Nazi soldiers. Mussert had to declare himself opposed to the application of anti-Jewish laws to native Dutch Jews. As in other countries, the people adorn with flowers significant statues, such as those of Moses, Spinoza, and others. They also guard Jewish institutions against burning by Fascists.

In Belgium, a newspaper published by the illegal Association of Free Belgians, described "a day for the persecuted," when merchants arranged for certain shops to sell to Jews at special low prices. The order for Jews of Antwerp to wear the Star of David on their arms resulted, as you probably remember, in most of the Christians following the example of the Jews. Belgians have refused to carry out orders dismissing Jews from public office so that Germans had to be appointed for the work.

In Czechoslovakia sabotage of anti-Jewish decrees is a regular thing. The police break up anti-Jewish meetings and the Czechs show their contempt for the Nazis by patronizing the two Praha cafes especially reserved for Jews. In a factory suburb, families pleading with a Jewish physician not to leave his native land asked him to spend a week with each family and by the time he made the rounds the Germans would be gone.

Even in Poland where the Jewish community is the largest on the continent, where the Nazi machine has been in power for some time now, and where anti-Semitism has always been fostered, the people know that they have been fooled through propaganda against the Jews while their real enemies behind it were making them slaves of German masters. There is a strong underground movement. Gangs destroy German property and kill Nazi agents. Jews and other Poles work together to rid the land of the invader.

It is plain to see that the anti-Semitic decrees, by which the Nazi rulers hoped to hand conquered peoples a scapegoat upon whom they could vent their rage over defeat, are proving to be a boomerang despite continued Nazi propaganda and trickery in every country. The customary pro-German elements and native Fascists who gained financial advantages by the elimination of Jews from the economic life, and by confiscation of their property, are recognized as traitors of their country and enemies of their countrymen, and people to turn against, even in Germany and Austria.

All the pro-Jewish feeling is not love for the Jews, but hatred for Germany, and it would be too foolishly optimistic to appraise it otherwise. At the same time the Jews are the immediate beneficiaries. The Messiah is not here yet, no, but there is some hope in the fact that resistance to despotism is rising steadily.

f.f.c.

LABOR LEADERS BACK ORT DRIVE FOR $100,000

(Continued from Page One)

of ORT will raise among the New York Trade Unions the sum of $100,000.00 towards the relief-work which ORT is now carrying on for refugees and war-victims in Europe, and for which the American ORT Federation is conducting in this country a campaign for $1,250,000.00. Mr. Shore said that the International Ladies Garment Workers Union is contributing $25,000 to this fund and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America are giving $15,000. He appealed to the representatives of other unions to help raise this fund by contributing proportionate amounts.

"The determination and the high morale of British Labor, as exemplified by its leaders at the outbreak of the war, was probably the greatest factor in the victorious defense of the British Isles against the Nazi assault," Mr. Backer declared in his speech on his experiences in England. "When the war broke out, Prime Minister Chamberlain did not have the English people behind him. Only when Winston Churchill took over the leadership of the Government and when several labor leaders were given responsible Cabinet-Portfolios, did the entire English people, no matter of what class, stand united and determined to defend the country from Hitler's attack. The victory of England will be the victory of all of us in this country, since on the preservation of England also depends the preservation of a free America," Mr. Backer declared.

Among the labor leaders present at the luncheon were: David Dubinsky, President of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union; Jacob S. Potofsky, General Secretary-Treasurer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; Emil Rieve, General President of the Textile Workers Union of America; Thomas J. Lyons, president of the New York State Federation of Labor; James C. Quinn, secretary of the Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York; Luigi Antonini, state chairman of the American Labor Party; Michael J. Cashal, president of the Teamsters District Council Number 16; Mrs. Elinore M. Herrick, Director Second Region, National Labor Relations Board; Rose Schneiderman, secretary of the New York State Department of Labor; Joseph Weinberg, president, and Joseph Baskin, general secretary of the Workmen's Circle; Morris Feinstone, Secretary-Treasurer of the United Hebrew Trades; Alexander Kahn, general manager of the Jewish Daily Forward.

200,000 JEWS STARVING IN RUMANIA

(Continued from Page One)

manian refugees from Transylvania, Bessarabia, and Northern Bukovina, the territories lost by Rumania during the war.

A new "purge" of Jews in commerce has been announced by the Rumanian wireless. It is also stated that General Antonescu decided "to attack the Jewish problem resolutely" without further delay, and that the distinction formerly drawn between baptized and unbaptized Jews is to be abolished.

The Nazi press says that a number of Slovak "pro-Jews" are to be tried shortly on charges of assisting Jews to defeat the anti-Jewish legislation. In order to avert the "Aryanisation" of the businesses of Jewish friends, say the Nazis, many Slovaks assumed charge of them, but in reality they handed back all the profits. Other Slovaks took over Jewish houses which were to be confiscated but allowed the Jews to continue to live in them.

In one instance, a member of the Hlinka Guard took over a flat but lived only in the servants' quarters, the other five rooms being occupied by a Jewish family. The Guard was arrested, as were also all those who were in a position to be aware of the circumstances. The local Hlinka Guard commander was dismissed from his office.

Many Jews have been imprisoned for technical offences in the Presov area for failing to wear yellow armbands, open their shops on Saturdays, or stay indoors during curfew.

The Bratislava office of the Nazi Deutsche Partei invited Party members to select a suitable flat occupied by Jews and to hand in an application for it. The application passed on to the Central Economic Office, and granted within one month.

Jabotinsky Memorial Unveiled

JEWISH AVIATORS DROP FLOWERS

The memory of Vladimir Jabotinsky, founder of the Jewish Legion under Lord Allenby in Palestine during the World War and president of the New Zionist Organization, who died last August, was honored when a monument was unveiled at his grave in the New Montefiore Cemetery, Pinelawn, L.I. Flowers were dropped over the grave from three airplanes piloted by students of the Jabotinsky Aviation School, the only Jewish school of its kind in the United States.

GREAT SYNAGOGUE IN LONDON WAS 150 YEARS OLD

(Continued from Page One)

ganized in 1825—the parent body of the greatest Ashkenazi Community of the world—paid homage to it in its early days. And, as London Jewry expanded and built new Synagogues in more fashionable areas to the west, the first came into being as branches of the Great Synagogue, Duke's Place. This was the case in particular with the beautiful Central Synagogue in Great Portland Street, founded in 1855, which, by a tragic coincidence, was also destroyed in the same wanton German attack.

It had been the intention of the Great Synagogue to celebrate in 1940 the 250th anniversary of its establishment and the 150th of the dedication of the present building. The circumstances of the time made it impossible. Now there remain only the blackened walls and the determination of all associated with the ancient Synagogue not to permit it to be crushed out of existence by German barbarity.

Three Nazi Messerschmidts, brought down in air battles over Libya, evoked considerable interest at a public auction in Tel Aviv. A Jewish iron dealer was the highest bidder, paying $25 for each of the three damaged planes. The iron dealer, who had planned to convert the planes into junk, netted an immediate profit instead by selling parts of the planes as souvenirs to the crowd which had collected.